Next day the Petrograd newspapers headlined the beginning of anarchy in the capital. The government decided to restore order and, with consent of our Executive Committee, the Minister of Justice served a warrant on the inhabitants of the Durnovo *dacha* to vacate the premises in twenty-four hours. This was meat for Bolshevist propaganda—the capitalist government evicting homeless people, former victims of Tsarism, from the *dacha* of the former Tsar's minister! By noon, all the factories in the Viborg district went on strike and workers were called to the park. A huge crowd assembled to defend freedom and the people's rights against the assault of the capitalists. Armed men milled about in the streets. Reinforcements were arriving from other districts.

The Congress of Workers and Soldiers turned its attention from national policy to Petrograd affairs. Trotsky defended the rights of the common man, glorifying the heroism of the workers of the Viborg district and calling on all other districts and the garrison to join them. Other Communist orators called on the sailors of Kronstadt and the Baltic fleet to rescue the revolution. The Congress voted a resolution condemning the Anarchist raid, the strike in the Viborg district, and the armed demonstration as acts of sabotage against the revolution. This did not help, however.

The next day unrest spread throughout the city. The *dacha* became the headquarters of a new revolutionary committee that allegedly represented ninety factories. Regiments sent their representatives to the *dacha*. As in the May days, the Executive Committee tried to keep the fire from spreading. Again we sat before telephones in the Tauride Palace, answering calls, sending out men to trouble spots. In some places we were successful; in others we met morose opposition.

The Bolsheviks decided the time had come for a decisive assault. Late on the night of June 22, the Congress was in session when a group of workers from Bolshevist *Pravda's* printing plant brought us proofs of the morning issue of the paper. The front page called workers and soldiers to mass protest demonstrations on June 23, with the usual Communist slogans. Contrary to common practices, however, the routes of the procession were not indicated: the Bolsheviks were keeping their plans secret not only from the Petrograd Soviet and the Congress, but also from the marchers. The obvious purpose was to get the crowds out, to excite them to the highest pitch, and then to throw them against strategic points selected in advance.

Chkheidze called an emergency session of the Soldiers' Section of the Soviet. It convened at 2:00 A.M. in the Tauride Palace. I gave our information about the Bolshevist plot. Members of the Soldiers' Section reported that there was unusual excitement in the barracks and that soldiers had been told to be on the alert, awaiting orders. The